

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s. 4½d.
On Demand 2s. 4.11-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.80.

May 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 88 72

May 23, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 98 85

7662 日三初月四

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917.

三拜禮 號三十月五年英海曆
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Full Details of a Historic Debate.

London, May 21.

In his speech on the Irish question, Mr. Lloyd George, after referring to the success of the methods, similar to that now proposed, in Canada, Australia and South Africa, added:—"Of course, no analogy of this kind is complete, but still it is sufficiently complete to demonstrate that equally refractory problems yield to goodwill and common sense. In Canada and South Africa, you had a craft of races, and in at least one of them a bitter conflict of races. In South Africa the banners of the struggling races had only quite recently been steeped in the blood of their race, yet goodwill and common sense triumphed there. He especially emphasised the necessity for the Convention's being thoroughly representative. It must not be a Convention merely of political parties though they must all be represented—followers of Mr. Redmond, Mr. O'Brien, Ulster Unionists, southern Unionists, and I hope, Sinn Féiners also—but, in the main, the Government's view is that the Convention ought to consist of representatives of local governing bodies, churches, trades unions, commercial interests, educational interests—in fact, a real representation of Irish life, thought and activity in all their leading aspects. As far as possible, we shall invite the delegates to be chosen by bodies which there may be cases where it would be desirable to have Irish interests represented which may not be chosen by any of the categories to which I have referred—other means will be taken to secure that every element of Irish opinion is present."

The Premier asked whether it would be too much to hope that Irishmen of all creeds and parties might get together in convention for the purpose of drafting a Constitution for their country which should secure a just balance of all opposing interests and finally compose the unhappy discord which have so long distracted Ireland, impeded its harmonious developments, and now were a source of weakness to the people of these Isles, during one of the greatest trials they had passed through. After pledging the Government to give legislative effect to any substantial agreement, Mr. Lloyd George added that perhaps they ought to safeguard the Treasury, because Irishmen might become unanimous when there was a question of making a demand on the Imperial Exchequer—(Laughter). He was unable to imagine a man acting niggardly, on behalf of the Government, that should the Convention happily come to an agreement, they would not forget that restitution and reparation should begin at home.

With reference to the proposal that the Convention should sit behind closed doors, Mr. Lloyd George said this would be necessary if it were to have a reasonable chance of success. The American States framed their Constitution behind closed doors, and so did Canada and South Africa. He hoped there be no publication, authorised or unauthorised, of the proceedings until a conclusion had been reached. Nothing would be more fatal than unauthorised paragraphs suggesting that one person or another was taking a certain line which would be a betrayal of one interest or another. This would create a poisonous atmosphere, deadly to success. "We propose," said the Premier, "to take steps as soon as practicable. There will be a good deal of consideration and discussion with reference to the basis of representation and the bodies who shall nominate, but there will be no undue delay. We hope to be able to come to a definite decision in a very short time, and invitations will then be issued."

Mr. Lloyd George entreated the House to believe that nothing but pressing war considerations would have induced them to take up the settlement of so thorny a problem in the middle of the prosecution of this great war, but when they were engaged in a life and death struggle they did not want a rankling, festering quarrel on their hands that irritated, distracted, and weakened them. From the war point of view, it was important to get the controversy settled in order to win the goodwill and co-operation of the Irish race throughout the world. He concluded:—"The entire strength of Britain, with the whole-hearted support of Ireland as well, is essential to victory. Therefore, I appeal to Irishmen of all faiths and political opinions, and especially to the patriotic spirit of Ulster."

Other Speeches.

Mr. John Redmond, continuing his speech, said he was willing to agree to the limited representation of the Ulster Party, and equally to a large representation of the Ulster Party, and generous representation of Sinn Féiners. He approved of the proposal to have a small nominated element and also to the proposal that the Crown should nominate the Chairman, who, he hoped, would be a man of great and distinguished judgment, proved experience and undoubted impartiality. He had a sure hope that the result of the Convention would be blessed for Ireland and for the Empire. He wholeheartedly hoped that the Convention would be animated by the true spirit of conciliation among all Irishmen.

Sir John B. Lonsdale, speaking for the Ulster Party, said that the whole proposal would be submitted to the people of Ulster with the recommendation that they consider it carefully. The Ulster people would be guided by the same patriotic motives which had always guided them. Although he could not feel sanguine that the Convention would accomplish the purpose for which it was designed, he and his colleagues would not take the responsibility of closing the door upon the experiment.

Mr. Asquith declared that they had already proceeded a considerable distance towards a settlement, and pointed out that there was no dissent from the Government's proposal, but, on the contrary, a large part of the Irish nation had heartily embraced it.

Sir Edward Carson said he had found no reason to modify the opinion which he had always held, that the best solution of Irish government was the maintenance of the Union. He did not know whether the Ulster Unionists would accept the Government's invitation, but he emphasised that threats would not have the slightest effect. Whatever decision the Ulster Unionists took, and he hoped it would be a wise one, he would be with them to the end. He had not the least intention of deserting them, for he valued his honour more than anything he could owe to the Government.

After further speeches on Ireland, the subject dropped. The speeches have created a favourable impression in the Lobby. The Nationalists greatly appreciated Sir Edward Carson's attitude, and are confident that a representative Convention will be formed.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Lord Curzon's Appeal.

London, May 22.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon made a most impressive speech on behalf of the Irish Convention. He emphasised that the Government's proposals were as much a war measure as any emergency Act passed, and said that at each stage of the war while he was a member of the Government, it had been brought home to all of them that the condition of Ireland had been a source not of strength but of weakness to the common cause. There was no month passed but the figure of Ireland had arisen like a spectre across their path. Ireland, indeed, presented two faces—one turned towards the battlefield with all the chivalrous ardour and personal courage for which the race was always conspicuous and which had never shone with greater lustre than during this war; and the other face averted from the struggle, exhibiting discontent and even an angry mien, still playing on ancient wrongs, still suspicious of British Governments, and still declining to join wholeheartedly in the supreme effort of the Anglo-Saxon race. They had seen the unhappy, he might almost say the calamitous, effects of this division in every field of action at home, where it had not been without a considerable effect on the attitude of Trade Unions and the great labour communities, whose co-operation was such a potent factor of our strength; in Ireland, where such deplorable events occurred which none could think of without a sense of shame. It affected our armies in the field which would have been all the stronger in numbers but for this fatal joint in our armour; it had not been without its effect on our Allies, who, wondered at our failure to do for ourselves what we had succeeded in doing for others and what even in this war we were endeavouring to do for four other peoples. It had given the enemy abundant opportunity to blaspheme and practise the arts and propaganda of intrigues in which he excelled, but the effects of which were spread over an even wider field. No one who had attempted to follow the recent course of events, especially in Canada and Australia, could have failed to see that their splendid efforts were tinged with some sense of disappointment, and that these efforts would have been greater still had not the shadow of a disappointed Ireland fallen across our path. Nobody in shadow of a disappointed Ireland could doubt that an immense impetus would be given to the war if with which America would prosecute the war if only she knew that this rift were closed and that the Anglo-Saxon race was bending its undivided energies to the pursuance of a common end.

Proceeding, Lord Curzon said he did not believe that America had any more desire to interfere in our domestic affairs at the present juncture than we had with hers, but a man must be affected if he did not appreciate that the co-operation of America would be heartier and more fruitful if she could feel that Ireland, with which she had so many associations, was pulling its full weight in the comity of free Allied nations. America realised that to win the kind of victory we desired, the full strength of the British Empire must be turned to that purpose. A reconciled Ireland would be an important addition to that strength.

Lord Lansdowne's Views.

London, May 21.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon made a statement on the same lines as that of Mr. Lloyd George. He said it would be a national misfortune if any one of the Irish parties held aloof from the proposed Convention, and a grave responsibility would rest on leaders who elected to abstain.

Lord Lansdowne accepted the proposed Convention, and said one fact seemed to dominate the situation—we had travelled so far along the road to Home Rule that we now felt it impossible to turn abruptly backwards. The Convention might do immense good; he could not see what harm it could do. If a solution of the question were not forthcoming, it would be shown that the fault was not of the Government's, but that of the Irish themselves.

RUSSIAN CRISIS PAST.

How Past Dangers Were Overcome.

London, May 21.

The text of M. Lvoff's and M. Tereshchenko's statements have now been received.

M. Lvoff showed how serious the situation had been. He explained that the Socialist parties created the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates with the idea of controlling the work of the Government and also to support the latter. The Delegates, however, gradually assumed administrative powers, and the Provisional Government saw itself faced with orders not given by itself. A situation thus arose which might be described as responsibility without authority and authority without responsibility. The fighting capacity of the Army was thus weakened to an alarming extent, and the question of food supplies was bringing the country to the edge of an abyss, while symptoms of anarchy were everywhere evident. "Meanwhile," says M. Lvoff, "our Allies watched us with anxiety and our enemies viewed us with malicious joy and cruelty, insulting us by alluding to the possibility of a separate peace. However, the Government is now reorganised, and, strong in the confidence of the nation, it expects that all its acts will be fully approved and executed. In speaking of peace with host annervations and indemnities, the Government does not mean that free Russia will consent to live under the yoke of German military territories, abandoned owing to the criminal negligence of the old regime of the interests of the country and Army. Nor can it remain indifferent to those at present suffering the horrors of the Germanic invasion and under the heel of the conqueror. The existing armistice at the Front, which enables the German Chancellor to formulate the idea of a separate peace, must cease."

M. Tereshchenko, in his statement, says the hope of the people of Alsace-Lorraine for a better future is still alive, and they have a right to look forward to a realisation of their ideal. Outrage and injustice are never forgotten, and violence begets hatred. Liberated Russia wishes this neither for herself nor for others. Russia is also conscious of the ties which bind her to the Allied democracies and of the duties which these ties impose upon her. Revolutionary Russia cannot and should not weaken these ties, which have been sealed by her blood.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

IN THE WEST.

French Successes Continue.

London, May 21.

A French communiqué says:—The artillery duel continued during the night south of Chemin des Dames, in the region north-west of Braye-sur-Lozon and on the Cerny-Hartebise front. A German attack on Froidmont farm was broken before reaching our lines. Last night we carried out, in the two sectors of Moronvillers and Massif, a fairly important operation which brilliantly succeeded. We carried several lines of trenches on the northern slopes of Mount Cornillet on the one side and at Casque and Tenson on the other. We held all the important observation posts in this region. Our fire turned back German counter-attacks with huge losses. We took eight hundred prisoners, and found the enemy dug-outs piled up with dead.

Severity of German Losses Confirmed.

London, May 22.

Sir Douglas Haig writes:—New positions on the Hindenburg line, north-west of Bellecourt, were secured to-day, with little interference from the enemy. The severity of the German losses during the recent fighting in this area is confirmed.

Excluding a sector two thousand yards in length, immediately westward of Bellecourt, we hold the whole Hindenburg line from a point one mile east of Bellecourt to Arras.

There were successful aerial bombing raids yesterday. Aeroplanes actively co-operated with the infantry, attacking the enemy front line trenches with machine guns. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down, eight were driven down, and one was shot down from the ground. Four of ours are missing.

The Punishment of the Hun.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that over two hundred enemy dead were counted in the Hindenburg Line operation, called by Sir Douglas Haig last night, and that a hundred and seventy prisoners were taken.

The enemy has employed a hundred and fifty Divisions on the Western front since the beginning of the April offensive, of which nearly a hundred have been pulled out again, shattered.

German Strongholds Threatened by the French.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters observes that Sunday's brilliant operations have given the French effective possession of a chain of dominating heights, three miles long, overlooking the valley of the Sappe, between Auberville and Neuilly. The French command of the Moronvillers group of heights threatens the strongholds whence the German were hammering Rheims. The group constituted a bastion, on which the enemy based the security of his extreme left in the Aisne-Champagne battle-field, as the Oronne plateau buttressed his right. It was while the enemy, yesterday, was attempting to eject the French from the Oronne plateau that the latter captured the left buttress of the enemy line. This success may have far-reaching strategic consequences.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

Further Progress Reported.

London, May 21.

An Italian official message states:—Dense masses of the enemy vigorously assaulted Pasubio, to the west of Monte Dents, but were driven back with severe loss.

We repelled attacks on the northern slopes of San Marco, between Monte Vucognacco and Falt.

We captured a hill between Palliova and Britovo, and extended our positions at Vodice. We took some hundreds of prisoners.

DEFENCE OF THE DUTCH INDIES.

The Hague, May 22.

The Dutch First Chamber has unanimously voted for the Budget for the East Indies, after the declaration of the Minister that a strong fleet is necessary to defend the whole of the Indies.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, May 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations between Bullecourt and Fontaine les Croisilles were successfully continued at night. We captured a support trench yesterday evening after fierce hand to hand fighting and heavily beat off counter-attacks, our massed artillery engaging the enemy in the open. A large number of enemy dead were found and 150 were made prisoner. Two German divisions were engaged in this neighbourhood since yesterday morning. We successfully raided near Loos and drove off raiders south-west of Messines.

A French communiqué says:—In Champagne the enemy violently bombarded the positions which we captured yesterday in the region south of Moronvillers. The bombing aeroplanes, during the night of May 19, dropped 2,900 kilos of explosives on the railway stations and houses in the region of Epore and Belleville.

(Continued on page 3.)

THE BREMEN.

Further Evidence of Her Loss.

Says the New York Evening Post of April 13:—New indications that the German merchant submarine Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland which made two trips to this country, had been destroyed or lost at sea, were brought to light in the financial district to-day, when it was reported that New York bankers were seeking to replace securities shipped to them on the Bremen. Those securities never arrived, and it was said among Stock Exchange firms that the consignee bankers were making fresh affidavits that the stocks and bonds had been lost, and had also asked that the American corporations which originally issued them issue duplicates in their place.

A Copenhagen dispatch received in this city by way of London on August 24, 1916, indicated that the Bremen had left Hamburg and was well upon her way to New London, her port of destination. There was great activity on the part of the Eastern Forwarding Company's staff at New London, but the Bremen did not arrive. Officers of the company said that her sailing had been delayed.

Various reports were later circulated, some asserting that the Bremen had never sailed, some that she had been lost at sea, and others that she and her crew had been captured and taken in England. It was believed that the British Admiralty knew about her fate, but no statement was made to clear up the mystery.

As late as February 21, 1917, a dispatch from Stockholm said that the Bremen had not been lost, but that she had failed to arrive at her destination. This was denied in another dispatch a day later, which said that information in the hands of the Associated Press indicated that the Bremen had been lost in a great storm on the Atlantic.

Bankers, who, up to the outbreak of the war, had business connections with Germany, were either reluctant to comment on the subject, or denied knowledge of the Bremen. One of the bankers, however, admitted that application for the release of securities shipped on the Bremen had been made some months ago. Elsewhere, it was pointed out, that definite proof would have to be furnished that the Bremen was destroyed, as otherwise the missing securities might turn up at a later day. Since the entrance of the United States into the war, however, it was suggested that Great Britain might have consented to furnish definite information that the Bremen had been sunk.

The request of the governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday that members furnish lists of securities and cash held for account of alien enemies brought to light new estimates of the aggregate of securities so held in this country. A banker who had received a consignment of stocks and bonds on the Deutschland estimated that the amount now on deposit here was between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000, though it might be as small as ten or fifteen millions. This estimate was confirmed among bankers who had formerly close German connections.

DONT KURGEI.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Bing Boys," 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Empire Day Celebrations—Rifle contest at 9.30 a.m.
A salute at Arms at 8.30 p.m.
Bandman Opera Co.—"The Bing Boys," 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The Machine you will eventually buy."

HORNBY-STOCKPORT
GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.

HORNBY OIL ENGINES.

AGENTS FOR:

THE EXPANDED METAL CO. LTD.
EXPANDED METAL FOR RE-INFORCED CONCRETE.

TANGY'S MACHINE TOOLS.

FRANCIS WEBSTER & SON.
Canton, Tientsin, &c.FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
All kinds of Machinery and
Engineering Supplies.LIDGERWOOD HAWK CO.
Holding Engines, Fly Drivers, &c.SUTER HARTMANN AND RANTZEN'S
COMPOSITION CO. LTD. OF LONDON.THE "RED HAND" BRAND.
Anti-Fouling and Anti-Corrosive
Paints.DOUGLAS & GRANT.
Rice Mills and Steam Engines.

AND VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Machinery Dept.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

APEXIOR

THE MOST RATIONAL REMEDY
FOR BOILER TROUBLES.

SOLE AGENTS—

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

Queen's Building, Chater Road, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND
1 1/2" to 1 3/4"
CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
3" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE4 STRAND
3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCEOil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.OTARD'S
BRANDY.

SHIPPED BY

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& Co.No. 15 Queen's Road Central.
TELEPHONE NO. 75

NORTH BRITISH

AND

MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of

THE OCEAN MARINE

INSURANCE CO. LTD.

AND

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for

the above Company are

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS

against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for

the above Company are

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS

against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

NOTICES.

HAMS

EVERY

HAM

GUARANTEED

"SILVER
DISH"

BRAND.

QUALITY
CANNOT BE
SURPASSED.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt service maintained by six lines to Central,
Midland, District and Suburban Buses, Road Cycles and Social Rooms. European Dinner
Room. Electric.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best food, refreshments, Accommodation and Circulation.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class dining room, orchestra, reception, reception from 5:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.
For further particulars apply to— CHARLES MORRIS
Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
terms.Apply—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" (Code Used); A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

FIRST CLASS AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TOURIST HOTEL.

2 Minutes from the Ferry.

Well furnished rooms can be obtained with or without board. Special rates for
families and mercantile marine officers.

Telephone 83.

P. H. HALL, Proprietor.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

Tel. No. K 295.

MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

CHEUNG CHAU (DUMB BELL ISLAND).

SEASIDE HEALTH RESORT, WITHIN EASY REACH OF HONGKONG.
Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Walking, Investigating Breeds. For Homes or
accommodation, with all particulars.

TEL. 669.

Address: S. D. HICKIE,
Act. Hon. Secretary.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric, Acoustic and Fans.
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Telegraphic Address "Phonix."

THE MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at
ALL WEBS DAIRY, 11, Peking Road, ON LEE's Confectionery, Haiphong Road, HUNG CHEONG
Confectionery, Haiphong Road, KWONG POOK, Confectionery, Haiphong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW,
Confectionery, Haiphong Road.
Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the best "Tiffins"
and Dinners, one Meal for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 30 Meals for \$30.00 good for any
meal, or a la Carte up to 25 cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try
our milk, Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in
1 lb. Tins at 80 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipson's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every
description.
Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.R.)

NOTICES.

Ford Service means real
Service. In Stock. Ready to
drive away. Price \$1,400 each.

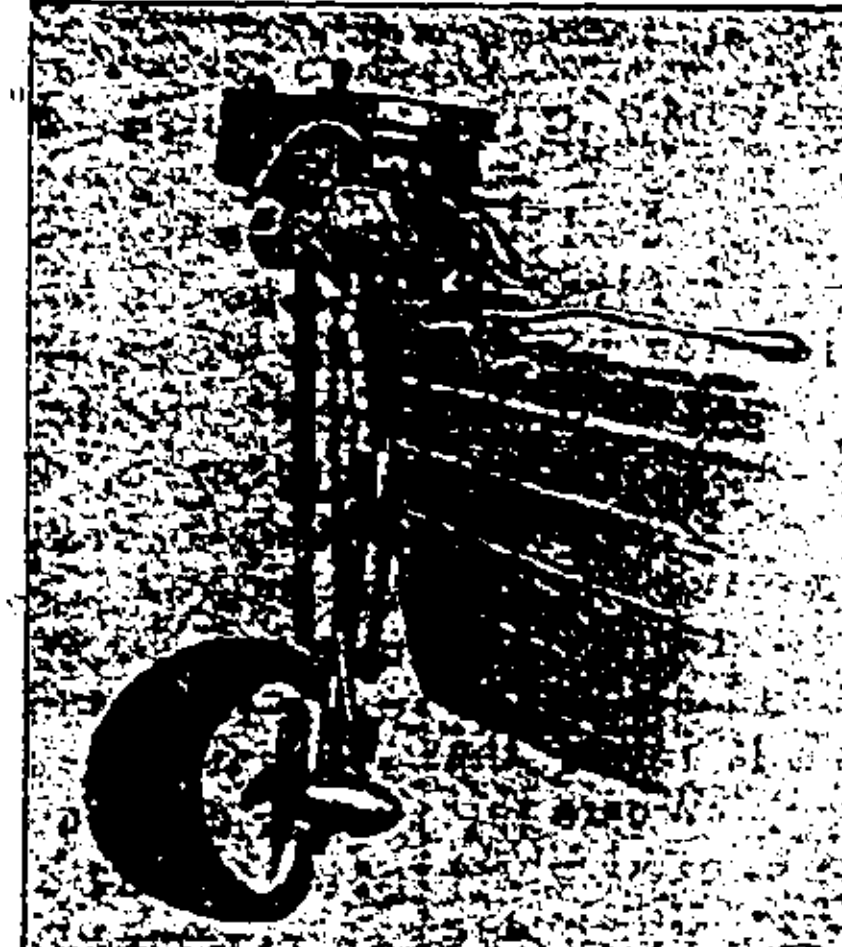
ALEX. ROSS & CO.

The
"ARCHIMEDES"

2-Cylinder Portable Boat Motor.

2 H.P.

5 H.P.

The
"Archimedes"
is
indisputably
easier to
manipulate
than a
one-cylinder
motor.It is easier
to start, more
powerful, and
more reliable.
Swedish
makeThe only
2-Cylinder
Portable
Boat Motor
on the Market.
High Tension.
Magneto
Ignition.
Perfectly
balanced.

2 H.P. MOTOR.

STOCK KEPT BY THE AGENTS:

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. FIL.
IN CHINA, LTD.,

YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR, TELEPHONE 171.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Swiss Post Office.

The Swiss Post Office in January last delivered a daily average of 426,439 letters and postcards for British, French, Italian, German and Austrian prisoners of war; also 20,119 non-registered small parcels and 9,069 money orders, amounting to Frs 137,416.70c. Since September 1914, the Post Office has handled 222,091,702 letters and postcards for prisoners, 43,742,509 parcels and \$271,690 money orders, representing Frs 88,156,713. No less than 3,771,521 parcels of bread, weighing 7,115,280 kilograms (over 7,000 tons), were, in addition, despatched from Switzerland to British, French and Russians interned in Germany and Italy in Austria. This philanthropic record is hard to beat, and deserves mention.

The Unrest in Szechuan.
Chengtu, May 16.—Wang Jen-wen and Chang Hsi, who have been appointed to investigate the recent trouble, have left Chungking for Chengtu. In Pa-yuin a native of Szechuan and head of the Military Supply Department, was murdered on Sunday evening. It is supposed that the reason for the crime is that he was in possession of damaging evidence against people outside the province. The moderate Szechuanese are very anxious for a working agreement to be arrived at between the Szechuanese and the military officials of the Kuichow forces. They say that the solution lies in the appointment of General Tai Kan as Civil Governor and Hu Wei-han or General Tsen Chun-huan as Military Governor with the addition of the restoration of General Lin Cheng-bo to his former position.A New Motor Fuel.
The Manila Bureau of Internal Revenue has recently been trying an alcohol and gasoline mixture for motor fuel. As yet only a preliminary trial has been made, but the results were so satisfactory that the Acting Collector has ordered a supply for a thorough test. This mixture is from four-fifths to nine-tenths alcohol, and is manufactured by a number of Manila distillers and sold at prices ranging around P7.50 a case. Of course, the alcohol used in this mixture being denatured pays no specific tax. In operating motor vehicles with this fuel slight adjustments to the engines are necessary. It has been discovered that this fluid cannot be used in machines having carburetors with cork floats, as the alcohol eats the varnish off the cork. Persons contemplating using alcohol for fuel should see to it that their carburetors have metal floats.To Protect Soldiers' Eyes.
One of the many interesting examples of women's work in war time now being exhibited at the Royal Colonial Institute is a galvanised steel rod chain visor. It hangs on a tin steel rod round the front of the steel helmet and forms a complete covering for the eyes and nose, being stretched tightly from the nose backwards to each side of the head, and then fastened by hooks attached to the leather strap of the helmet. When adjusted it provides a firm steel cage before the eyes, and is an efficient protection against fine splinters of shrapnel. The visor is not materially interfered with by the steel mesh of the visor, and ordinary rifle firing can be carried on without raising it. If necessary either eye can be uncovered by unhooking the chain from the ear and sliding the visor along the steel bar and then hooking the chain on to the brim of the helmet. When not in use it is hooked on to the top of the helmet. The visors are made by women, and are built up by hand link by link, about four square inches of mesh representing an hour's work. Some thousands of the visors are now in use, and it is thought they will prove effective in preserving the men's eyes, especially during bomb attacks.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY
DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 428.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482.

JUST RECEIVED NEW SHIPMENTS
OF THE FINEST ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN PIANOS BYBRINSMEAD,
BACON,
CHALLEN,
HAMILTON,
CHAPPELL.

\$450

\$450

ROBINSON'S

Prices

1 gal.	\$3.25
5 "	\$15.00
40 "	\$100.00

Refuse Substitutes.

JEYES' FLUID

ALEX. ROSS & CO. Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

UNION WATERBOAT CO. LTD. AND REDUCED.

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY 14th May, to THURSDAY 14th June, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$3.00 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 19th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1917.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

"EMPIRE DAY."

MEMBERS and Subscribers are notified that the Club will be thrown open to their Lady Friends on THURSDAY next, Empire Day, from 11.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Tiffin to which Ladies may be invited will be served at 1.15 P.M.

A Band will be in attendance. Members and Subscribers may engage tables for tiffin after NOON, on MONDAY the 21st inst., at the Secretary's Office.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1917.

G. R.
ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers, Painters, Scrapers, Shoemakers or Leatherworkers, to H. M. Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than NOON, THURSDAY, 31st May, 1917.

C. D. J. BELL,
Chief Constructor.

G. R.
Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and vivifies the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

NOTICES.

NEW MODEL MOUTRIE PIANOS.

The best for extreme climates.
Guaranteed for a test period
of five years

Good for a life-time.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.



N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:

7 Jinkee Rd.

Shanghai.

and at

Hankow

LOWEST

PRICES.

FANS

IN

STOCK.

FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICE.

WE have from the 1st day of May opened our Offices at Shameen, Canton under the style of HOGG & KARANJIA LIMITE, where we shall carry on business as Import & Export & General Merchants—Raw & Waste Silk & also Oriental Produce.

ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG
ROSSERWAN BOMANJEE
KARANJIA

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, BINDER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenai.

OFFICE: No. 35, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Jellies are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

Prepaid Advertisements. ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in Austin Avenue, KOWLOON. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET.—NO. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road next Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—No. 2, STEWART TERRACE. Furnished. Apply H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board, if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—No. 45, ELGIN STREET (Semi-detached House, with 6 large & Airy Rooms, etc.). Apply to Dr. M. E. Asger, New Post Office Building.

TO BE LET.—Very COMFORTABLE FLAT for Europeans. Salford Terrace, Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to Kayamally & Co. 5, D'Almeida Street.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A "FLAT" in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at Connaught Road, C.

OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a firm of Solicitors a COMPETENT MALE STENOGRAPHER with experience of legal work. Apply stating age, experience and salary required and with recent Testimonials to Box 21 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER desires position. Reply to "P" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, SHIP'S DOCTOR. Apply to Box No. 1288 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—CHIEF OFFICER, C.M. Manila, \$350 Philippine Currency. Apply Germain Cigar Store, 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WANTED.—Certified MARINE ENGINEER, British, aged 26, has a good knowledge of Turbo electrical machinery, DESIRES A POSITION ASHORE. Excellent references. Apply Box 1284 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS. 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cyl der, 7 Seater. Apply to

G.F.O. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong 18th February, 1917

FOR SALE.—COTTAGE PIANOFORTE in good order. Would do for a beginner. For \$80, Ogilvie & Co. 42, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT PIANO by Collard and Collard in perfect condition. Price \$25. Apply Box 1287 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

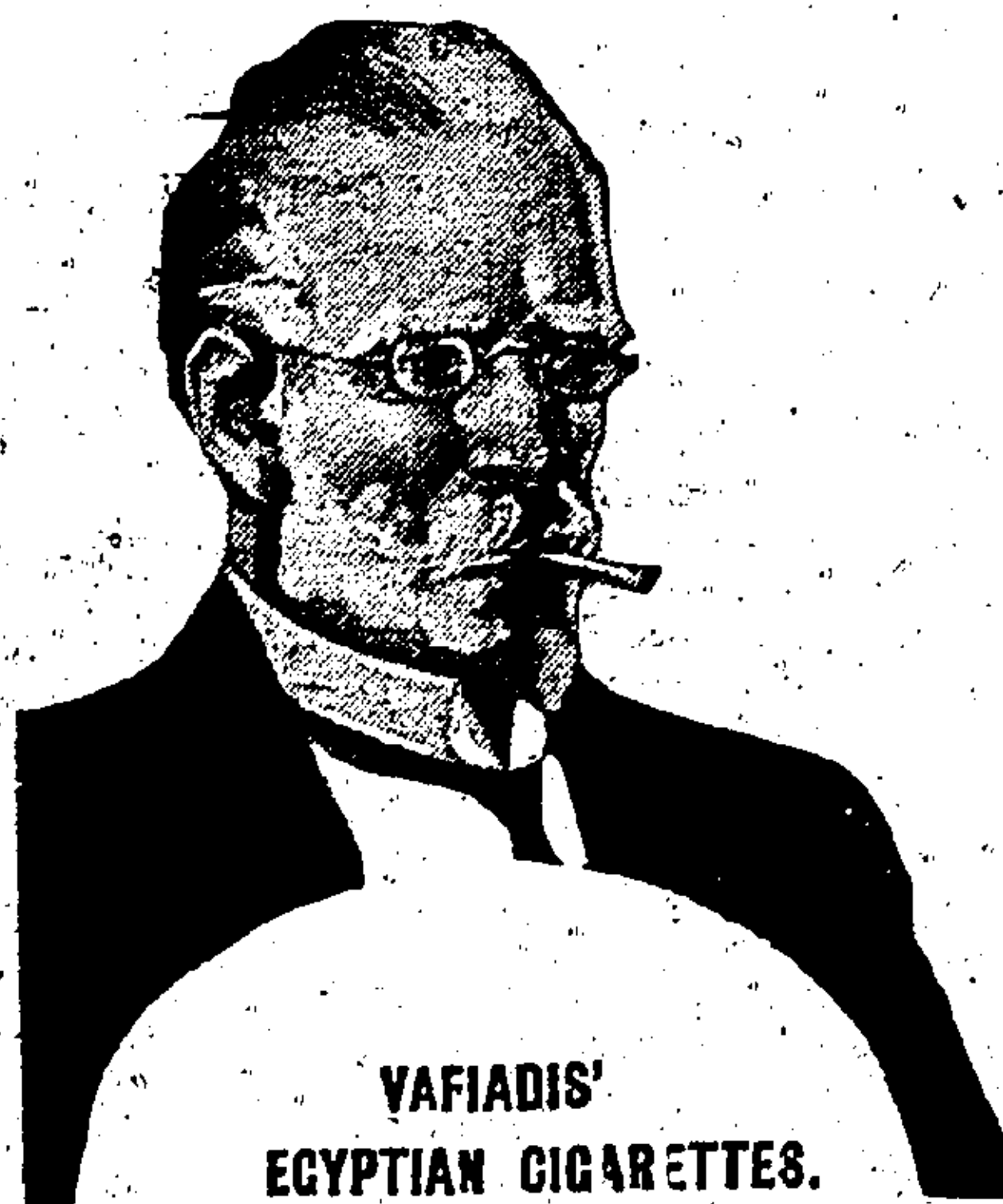
FOR SALE.—PIANOFORTE GRAND by Broadwood and Son, London. In good order; with one year's free tuning. \$200, Ogilvie & Co. 42, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON and VOST TYPEWRITERS. Second-hand. Bargain prices. Long and Short Carriages. Perfect condition. Apply Box 1286 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—PIANOFORTE UPRIGHT IRON GRAND. Made specially for Hongkong by a well known maker in excellent condition, good tone and touch. Cost \$650. For \$300, with one year's free tuning. Ogilvie & Co. 42, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—One 10 1/2 B.H.P. HORNSBY A.K. ROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators. Dynamometer, complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linthead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICES.

SMOKE
"Embassy"
CIGARETTES
& TOBACCO

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
No. 77 HAND MADE
SOLD IN TINS OF 25 & 50
EMBASSY MIXTURE
THE TOBACCO OF QUALITY
W.D. & H.O. WILLS BRISTOL & LONDON



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TEL. 1741

ESTD. 1850.

FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
FANCY LACE NETS
FOR
SUMMER DRAPERIES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

J. T. SHAW
ENGLISH BROGUE SHOES.



IN BLACK OR TAN.
A SPLENDID WALKING OR
COLFING SHOE.
WEAR GUARANTEED.
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

ERASMIC TOILET CREAM

A vanishing toilet cream which is non-greasy, delicately fragrant, and very pleasant to use. It ensures clear, healthy skin and is a sure beautifier of the complexion.

LACTOMALTINE.

An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST
DIGESTIBLE.

EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE.



HIGHLY
NUTRITIOUS

PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE for purposes all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the treatment of various forms of debility.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

G. SANDEMAN SONS & CO.
FINEST
PORTS
AND
SHERRIES
WINES FOR THE CONNOISSEUR
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917.

HONGKONG WAR TAXES.

The imminence of further taxation for war purposes was recently foreshadowed by His Excellency the Governor, when speaking of what the Colony had already done, voluntarily and otherwise. Since that time, there has certainly been no lack of suggestions as to how the Government could best proceed in its task of raising additional revenue. The first indication of the new taxation is now forthcoming in the announcement that a Bill is to be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, providing for an additional rate of 7 per cent. on house rents, bringing the total rate up to 20 per cent. This will apply to all tenements, European and Chinese alike, and it is much to the point that the occupier will have to pay the increase, whether he is under previous agreement with his landlord on a "rates inclusive" basis or not.

As yet, there is no indication as to whether or not this increase in rates comprises the whole extent of the new taxation which we may expect. On the face of it, we should think it does not. It will be remembered that the Chinese community recently expressed its willingness to contribute a round sum of a million dollars yearly towards the war so long as the struggle lasts, and inasmuch as it has been stated on high authority that the Chinese pay no less than 97 per cent. of the local taxes, it will be seen that the greater part of the new rate will fall on them. It is interesting in this connection to note the yield for the past year from the assessed taxes on houses. The figure is given in the Blue Book as \$1,831,020. That is on a 13 per cent. basis. The addition of seven per cent., therefore, will bring in a further sum approximating fairly closely to the million dollars which the Chinese have promised. It may therefore be that the Government considers that the imposing of this new rate is the best manner in which to collect the sum offered by native residents. House rents are already very high in the Colony, and they will naturally be increased now that the rates have been put up by half as much again as they formerly were. But that fact notwithstanding, the principle on which the advance is based is a sound one—namely, that the extra taxation shall be shared by all, in due proportion. It is on that principle that the necessities of life are taxed at home. Everybody lives in a house of some sort, and thus everybody will bear his share of the new rate.

So far as the Chinese are concerned—and this particularly applies to the poorer people—the principal danger is that grasping landlords will levy more than the extra seven per cent. on their tenants. We hope that the Government will devise means by which that contingency will be provided against. To be specific, there is no real reason why the Government here, as at home, should not prohibit rent-increasing beyond a certain figure over the pre-war standard. If it can fix—or, rather, claim the right to fix—maximum food prices, it can surely keep rapacious landlords in check. Though the cost of living in Hongkong is continually rising, through one cause or another, we are sure that no resident worthy of his name, be he British or Chinese, will accept the new tax, the more so since it is definitely laid down that it will be repealed when the war ends. It is an exclusively war measure, and every cent of it will go to the Imperial cause. A like spirit will no doubt be shown if it comes about that we have to bear yet further burdens for the same purpose. So long as we are helping the war, it does not matter what form the new taxes take. The whole point is that we have not yet been called upon to sacrifice a tithe of what our kith and kin in the Homeland have. And it is our duty and our privilege to pay all that is asked of us, not with grumbles, but with cheery smiles.

The Indian Police.

We are not sorry to see that an Indian sergeant of police has been fined ten dollars for having used unnecessary violence towards a Chinese hawk. While it is highly probable that there is a good deal in the A.S.P.'s suggestion that the said hawk's unconscionable was flogged—the more so that the inspector on duty said that he could find no marks on the victim when he was taken to the station—the evidence of Messrs. Hancock and Raxack was definite enough; and we are glad to read that members of the public were willing to come forward and protest. As a body, there is no denying that the Indian police here are very useful men; and the very men to handle the Chinese coolie. But this is a British and not a German Colony, and Britishers have no desire to see "handle" interpreted "mis-handle" or "man-handle". Every man of sense who is acquainted with the East knows that there are times when a coolie is no worse—yes, when he is decidedly the better—for a mild box on the ear; but it is a far cry from that, or from a gentle reminder with a walking-stick when a rick-haman butts in where he is not wanted, to kicking and "be-bing" unmercifully a man who has but very elementary notions of taking his own part. We are grateful enough to the Indians for what they have done towards maintaining order in Hongkong, but when a brute of fellow kicks a prisoner in the fashion described by a compatriot witness, we feel we should rather like to serve him in the same manner. We want no Prussianism in this Colony, thank you, Sergeant B194.

Our Library.

We are glad that one of our correspondents has raised this question of the local public library once more, and we hope his letter may do some good. As this institution exists, it is nothing better than a laughing-stock, more particularly to persons who know on what excellent lines the great Batavia library or that at the Rijks Museum at Singapore is conducted. We have paid one or two visits to the place, but never have we seen a European in charge, the presiding genius always being either our correspondent's somnolent friend, or else a languid Chinese youth who was far from impressing us with his familiarity with current or reference literature. (By the way that is the young gentleman who once brought us *The Sketch* when we asked for the Transactions of the China Association!). Surely, as our correspondent urges, the Colony is not so poor but that it can pay the salary of an educated European to take charge of such a place. Hongkong contains many bookish people, who would value and use regularly a well-appointed library. Why should we be content to lag so far behind other Colonies in this respect?

Germany and the Neutrals.

The neutrals—there are not many of them left—are apparently beginning to see that Germany is not so good a friend to them and to their interests as they once believed. The Swedes and the Spaniards are waxing indignant at the torpedoing of their ships, and Norway has been told curtly by the polite Hun that he had "no information" regarding the fate of the crews of four Norwegian vessels which, in his anxiety to prove his love of fair play, he so generously torpedoed. But what else could the neutrals have expected? Have they not asked for trouble? Sweden and Holland, at least, have unquestionably prolonged the war by the supplies of foodstuffs etc. which they have, in the past, allowed the Germans to obtain, although their consciences must have told them that they were doing a wicked thing. The neutrals have not played the game by civilization; they have made enormous profits out of the war; they have known to the vilest nation that ever was allowed to exist, and now they are grumbling at the discovery that this nation is all that the Entente has said it was. They have, however, a remedy. It is not too late, to declare war on Germany.

DAY BY DAY.

AN AMBASSADOR IS AN HONEST MAN SENT TO LIVE ABROAD FOR THE GOOD OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—Sir Henry Wotton.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 98th anniversary of the birth of the late Queen Victoria.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.11/18d.

The Hongkong Theatre.
Attention is drawn to the fact that a special Empire Day matinee takes place at the Hongkong Theatre to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Organ Recital.
At 6 o'clock this evening, Mr. Denman Fuller is giving an organ recital on the new instrument at Union Church. The offertory will be in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund. Too Trustful.

It has been reported to the Police by a married woman living at 124, Des Vaux Road that she entrusted her accountant with a draft for \$5,000 on the Tai Yau Bank, which she wanted him to cash for her. The man cashed the draft but has not been seen since.

Alleged Murder.

The police report that yesterday a salt shopkeeper, of 185, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, was found suffering from very numerous stab wounds in the body, and was removed to the Kwang Wah Hospital, in a serious condition. He later expired. His assailant has been arrested, on a charge of murder.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Police School, 5.45 p.m.

Friday, May 25.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Tuesday, May 29.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

Wednesday, May 30.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

Thursday, May 31.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Friday, June 1.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).

The result of the Examination of Classes 9, 10, and 11, held on May 11, is posted at Headquarters' Club.

Parades, 5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, May 29.—Ambulance Platoon. Also recruits of all Companies under C. S. Major.

Wednesday, May 30.—No. 2 Company under own Commander.

Thursday, May 31.—No. 3 Company under own Commander.

No. 2 Section at Water Police Station. Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m.

Friday, June 1.—No. 1 Section and No. 1 Platoon at Central.

Also recruits of all Companies for passing out by A.S.P. (R). Strength.

P.C. 762 Bokhouse and P.C. 176 Chan Ming are invalided out.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Five New Bills for Friday's Meeting.

The Legislative Council is to meet on Friday, when the orders of the day include:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and seventy-three Dollars and ninety-seven Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1916.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1898.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the War Loan Ordinance, 1915.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

HOW I SAW THE WAR.

WHAT LONDON IS LIKE TO-DAY.

An Interesting Hongkong Chinese View.

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Dr. F. T. Cheng, the Chinese barrister who was admitted to practice in the Hongkong courts last Monday, contributes the following interesting article:—

Since I have just returned from England, many people, especially those who would believe that Zeppelins will one day honour Hongkong with a visit, or that a German submarine has arrived in the China Sea, think that I must have seen the war just as a man would have seen a play on the stage. They are bound to be disappointed. I have seen no such war, nor is such war to be seen in any part of England. I hope I have not thus betrayed any military secret or provoked the blue pencil of the Censor—in this part of the world, perhaps, "the captains and the Kings may depart!"

However, although I have seen no such war as many people thought I did, I have seen much of the war with my mind's eye. I can well remember with what suppressed excitement I found myself inside the House of Commons on the 3rd of August 1914, and how profoundly the House, I noticed, was impressed with the thrilling speech of John Redmond. The dramatic sentences uttered by him, viz., "I say to the Government that they may to-morrow withdraw everyone of their troops from Ireland; I say that the coasts of Ireland will be defended from foreign invasions by her armed sons and for this purpose armed Nationalist Catholics in the South will be only too glad to join arms with the armed Protestant Ulstermen in the North," may well be regarded as a landmark not only in modern Irish history but also in that of the war, and will give my readers a good idea of how the British people stood together on the eve of the war.

When the cries of "England declares war!" swept over the West End, it was a sight to see how the newspaper was surrounded by people trying to get a copy of the "extra." The news, I think, was expected, at any rate by those who had followed the events of the week; yet, on learning the news, the immediate feeling seemed to be doubt, as it was really difficult to believe that such a European conflict was possible. But the doubt was only momentary and the next feeling was a sense of relief, as the worst was learned. Nobody had any doubt, however, in the ultimate victory of the Allies, though, strange enough, the man in the street began to talk of the probable end of the war, when it was hardly begun.

When war had become an accomplished fact, men in civilian clothes were seen drilling in the parks or marching through the streets—Great Britain silently building up her new Army. But for a long time there was no other visible sign of the war: "business as usual" must have been the remark of the casual observer. At last, however, the war became a little more visible: Women in khaki were to be seen here and there; men with only one arm or only one leg often appeared in the street; and, in the Temple, we subscribed our half-crowns to give Jones, the last waiter that had to go, a good send-off.

Is this all that I have seen of the war? I saw much more. I have seen men talking to their friends about their sons soon going to the front or being just wounded, and what proud men they looked! I also saw the "Zepp." On several occasions she honoured the London district with a visit. I saw how she was followed by the searchlights and, on one occasion, saw how she was brought down with half the district illuminated. It seemed quite futile for the authorities to warn the people against the danger of assembling in the streets during a raid. They invariably disregarded the warning, as if a raid were a kind of

CHINESE LABOUR.

An Interesting Disquisition.

Problems of Chinese Labour: by K. John Un.—Hongkong, 1917; Kelly and Walsh, 34pp.

In this pamphlet on Chinese labour we get much that is not new, and equally much that inspires thought. Its author is quite a young man; the son of Mr. Un Kam-wa, a well-known Hongkong business man; and his work shows evidence of a good deal of close theoretical study of problems in political economy. Mr. Un realises that a day is coming when China must inevitably become wealthy; nay, that she could be wealthy now but for the lack of organisation that hampers her at every turn. In order for her to come to her own, there must be a complete revolution in the present labour system, he reminds us; for at present the country is only getting a tiny proportion of what it should get from its sons, in the way of productivity.

He recognises the fact that, underlying the present chaotic state of Chinese economic life, is the misgovernment which affords the labourer no protection either from the avowed brigand and kidnapper or from that more artful thief, the capitalist and exploiter. Through the slackness of the Government, the wealthy Chinese can rarely be persuaded to invest his money in his own country, and so confines his capital and his enterprises to places under foreign governments. The labourer, left to himself, ground down in point of wage, and with all his work cut out to keep himself and his family, is entirely destitute of initiative, and makes no effort to raise himself from the rut in which he was brought up.

Only, in the author's opinion, by the direct and practical intervention of the Government can the lot of the coolie be made a happier one, or can his labour be rendered of any real service to the State. Mr. Un pleads for statutes that will protect the child worker—and also for the establishment of trade unions, which he seems to regard as being the scaffolding which really really productive and cheerfully performed labour is built up. China needs many other things besides trade unions. Of these we have more than enough in England and she is quite welcome to a few of ours. But let that pass. The booklet is thoughtfully and conscientiously penned, and will do a very great credit on the whole.

Scrapped.

It is authoritatively stated that the famous battleship Goeben, which came under the Turkish flag under circumstances still fresh in the public mind, has been scrapped, the damages she had received in two years' war having been so extensive that she became unfit for even the Turkish navy, which is largely a collection of "samples" and "lame ducks." There is reason to believe that the guns of the Goeben were torn out of her to arm the defences of the Dardanelles.

rare sport. So far as I know, the Zeppelin, as an instrument of frightfulness, has decidedly been a failure.

As the war went on, everybody got used to the "war life." Nobody any longer talked of the dark streets of London, as if London had never been bright at night. Women in various uniforms were no longer strange to the eye, as if they were really the right persons to fill the posts that once were occupied by men. But there is one thing, I am sure, nobody can get used to, that is, sorrow and grief. As the war went on, one heard more of "So-and-so" has lost her son or "So-and-so" has lost her husband. It is awful to think that wives of only a few weeks' standing have become widows, that many children will never know their father, and that many mothers are mourning their sons. "War," says John Bright, "is the combination and concentration of all the horrors, atrocities, crimes, and sufferings of which human nature on the globe is capable."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Leatherless boots are being "boomed" in America, where, as at home, the price of leather goods is rapidly becoming prohibitive. The New England manufacturers are turning out large quantities with fibre soles and fabric uppers. The advantages of fibre over leather soles are said to be that they are easier to the foot and conform more readily to its shape, they are waterproof, they do not burn the foot, and, being non-conductors, they are cool in summer and warm in winter. About 10 per cent. of the fibre is made of rubber, and for this purpose discarded automobile tyres are being found very useful. One large munition manufacturer in Massachusetts is said to be prepared to turn out as many as half a million soles a day as soon as his war orders cease.

During the hearing of a case in the Prize Court recently, counsel suggested that in the days of Napoleon pens and ink would have been deemed contraband of war. One of Napoleon's opponents, Alexander I. of Russia, appears to have been a large consumer of this species of contraband. On all his campaigns a quill-cutter was included in Alexander's suite of attendants. His sole duty consisted in cutting pens, and he was required to have a supply of not less than 100 quills always. This number was by no means excessive, for Alexander would never use the same pen twice. Even the writing of a signature spoiled a pen, in his opinion, for subsequent use.

Gray's Inn Gardens, now being scarified by the trenches and bombed grounds of the Holborn V.T.C., were probably laid out by Bacon about 1597, in which year he was paid £7 16s. 4d. "for planting of trees in the walks." Further sums of £70 and £80 were credited to him in 1598 and 1600 for "more young elms, a quickset hedge, and garnishing the walks." But in 1593 there already grew in the grounds a large number of elms and walnut trees. It was in "Gray's Inn Walks," afterwards a fashionable Sunday lounge, that Raleigh had a long conversation with Bacon before his last disastrous voyage.

Iceland's sad plight of to-day, when, owing to the submarine peril, she is without grain and other foodstuffs, is not unprecedented, for the hard climate of the island has often ruined her crops and left her granaries empty. Thus the Icelanders are inured to the hardships which lack of food induces. Perhaps this no less than their religious zeal, accounts for the strictness with which at one time they kept their Lenten fast; when they not only abstained from meat but forbore even to mention it.

Cambrai, the objective of the present British advance, has figured in history since the days of Julius Caesar. Under its old name, Camaracum, it was one of the chief cities of the Nervii. Charlemagne fortified it and the Emperor Henry I ceded it to its own bishops, by whom it was long governed. The famous League of Cambrai against Venice included the Pope, the Emperor, and the Kings of France and Spain. This was formed in 1508. Some twenty years later the aunt of Charles V. of Spain and the mother of Francis I. signed the Paix des Dames, by which Burgundy was restored to France, who in return renounced Artois and Flanders. Cambrai was taken by the Spaniards in 1595 and delivered to France by the Treaty of Nimwegen in 1678. From 1815 to 1818 the city was the headquarters of the British army of occupation. It will be recalled that the author of "Tombragg" was Archbishop of Cambrai. The French revolutionists dismantled Flanders, remains, which were buried in Cambrai Cathedral, and melted his lead coffin into bullets. Finally, Cambrai gives its name to Cambria.

COMPANY MEETING.

Messrs. William Powell, Ltd.

[VERBATIM.]

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of Messrs. William Powell, Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, to-day at noon, when Mr. G. O. Moxon presided. There were also present:—Mr. H. J. Gedge (Director), Mr. H. O. Holt (Secretary), and Messrs. G. Martin, E. M. Raymond, H. Percy Smith, and E. Maurice (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—I will call upon the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The printed report and balance sheet of our accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1917, has now been in your hands for some days, and I will, with your consent, take them as read.

It is with great pleasure that your Board are enabled to lay before you the figures disclosed in the balance sheet, and I trust you will appreciate the hard work and care on the part of your present Manager and staff which has led to the satisfactory results now shown.

You will be interested to hear that, in spite of war times, and consequent trading difficulties our turnover has considerably increased—in fact, has reached a record.

Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that our stock has increased from \$127,116.39 to \$170,266.32. This is a matter for congratulation, as nearly all good merchandise is more and more difficult to obtain, and satisfaction may be felt that we possess a large amount of clean, merchantable goods.

Sundry debtors are slightly increased, as compared with last year, due to the larger business we are doing.

After deducting the debit balance of \$12,183.65 carried over from last year we have a net profit of \$24,044.29 to deal with.

As stated, your Directors propose to apportion this as follows:—\$10,000 for the creation of a General Reserve Fund; \$4,104.47 to write off Fixtures and Fittings, and to carry forward the balance of \$9,939.82.

Your stock has been checked by such means as your Board could devise, and they are of opinion that its value is fully that stated in the balance sheet.

In view of the difficult and strenuous times through which we are passing, and the uncertainty of the future as regards all imports from Europe and America, your Board have created a General Reserve fund of \$10,000, which they consider absolutely essential.

Furniture and fittings have been written down from \$8,104.47 to \$4,000, which I think you will agree is a prudent step, as of course such fixtures are only valuable to us as a going concern and have no market value.

The sum remaining, after the foregoing revisions, amounts to \$9,939.82, a sum insufficient to provide any reasonable dividend, and it appears to your Board that it is advisable to carry this sum forward to our next account and thus strengthen the Company. In this course they have received the support of some of the largest shareholders.

I am glad to inform you that so far this year has opened well for us, and, given no unforeseen set back, it is morally certain that next account will see us in a position to commence regular dividends, which I trust henceforth may be maintained.

I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Raymond:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—Those in favour of that resolution kindly hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously.

The next business is the election of directors. Mr. G. O. Moxon and Mr. H. J. Gedge retire, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves again, if someone will make a proposition.

Mr. Martin:—I beg to propose that Mr. G. O. Moxon should again act as director.

Mr. Holt:—I beg to second that.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Further Armed Robbery Case.

The Criminal Sessions were continued this morning before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies), when seven Chinese were charged with armed robbery. The prisoners all pleaded not guilty.

The following formed the jury:—Messrs J. Paterson, S. H. Dutton, F. H. Sawyer, J. D. F. Mulder, L. S. Rapley, C. A. dos Remedios and W. Thorn.

Mr. G. N. Ome prosecuted for the Crown. He said that the seven prisoners were charged with robbery at a matched residence near Castle Peak Bay. This matched residence was occupied by a Chinese who was formerly in America and therefore was presumed to have a certain amount of property. He was at home with his wife and two small children on the night of April 15, when, a little after midnight, they were alarmed by a party of robbers breaking open the door and entering the house. The robbers had knives and daggers with them, and one of them threatened the master of the house, who was struck over the neck by one of the men with a dagger. After they had sufficiently intimidated him, he was placed under guard of two of the men and the others then proceeded to ransack the house, taking away certain money, property and clothing. The alarm was given to the police, of whom there were a certain number in a blockhouse near Castle Peak Bay, and they informed the Sergeant at a police station some six miles away. The roads were immediately guarded, and the morning launch going to Hongkong at 8 o'clock was watched.

A detective who was watching the launch saw one of the prisoners on the wharf, about to go off in a small boat. He searched the prisoner, and on him found a watch which aroused his suspicions. The man could not give a satisfactory explanation, and was arrested. The watch turned out to be one of the articles stolen. The man, who was the second of the prisoners, told the police where the others could be found at a garden, and the police eventually found the remaining six concealed there. On the following day, the prisoners were paraded among other men for identification in the usual way. The master of the house identified all of the prisoners except No. 4. One of his children identified Nos. 2 and 7 and the other child identified Nos. 1, 2 and 4. About the time of the identification, No. 3 informed the police that a good deal of the stolen property would be found in the garden where the six men were caught. The police went there, and sure enough they did find a large quantity of clothing and booty and certain implements, which were recognised by the master of the house as having been used by the robbers that night. When they were charged, Nos. 2 and 3 admitted robbing the house, Nos. 5 and 6 said they did go there, but No. 3 took them there. No. 4 said he went there but did not go into the house, and Nos. 1 and 7 denied the charge altogether.

The jury having found prisoners guilty, his Lordship passed sentence of seven years' hard labour and 14 strokes each.

Mr. Raymond:—I beg to propose that Mr. Gedge be re-elected.

Mr. Maurice:—I second that.

The Chairman:—I will put those resolutions en bloc. Those in favour hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously.

The next business is the election of directors. Mr. G. O. Moxon and Mr. H. J. Gedge retire, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves again, if someone will make a proposition.

Mr. Martin:—I beg to propose that Mr. G. O. Moxon should again act as director.

Mr. Holt:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Holt that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be re-elected auditors to the Company at an annual fee of \$450.

Mr. Holt:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Holt that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be re-elected auditors to the Company at an annual fee of \$450.

Mr. Martin:—I beg to propose that Mr. G. O. Moxon should again act as director.

Mr. Holt:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Holt that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be re-elected auditors to the Company at an annual fee of \$450.

Mr. Holt:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Holt that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be re-elected auditors to the Company at an annual fee of \$450.

Mr. Holt:—I beg to second that.

THE BANDMAN CO.

Happy Presentation of "The Happy Day."

The large audience that assembled in the Theatre Royal last evening to witness the presentation of the musical comedy, "The Happy Day," by the Bandman Opera Company, enjoyed one of the brightest and most humorous plays that the Company has put on for a very long time. The piece was new to Hongkong and quite a pleasant surprise awaited the audience. The play abounds with really good music, there are many catchy choruses, and the dresses are distinctly novel, which facts, combining with excellent work on the part of all the leading performers, ensured the presentation being a success. The story of the piece is an old theme, but it has been handled in a very fine style and the scope it gives for the introduction of much fun is one of its best points.

Miss Marjorie Vanners sustained the principal role in her usual charming style, and Mr. Leyland Hoigson made a very successful partner. But the praise of the evening should go to Mr. Compton Courts and Mr. Billy Rex, who as a pair of itinerant vagabonds, suddenly thought to be great personages and placed in the centre of Court life, were intensely humorous and kept the piece going with a happy swing. Much new wit was introduced, and these two players deserve congratulations for the work they put in. Miss Addie Leigh also had a prominent part, which she carried through well. Mr. Alex Kellaway was deservedly encored for his singing with Miss Vanners; in the whole of his part he displayed real ability. Miss Kathleen Doyle, Miss Gracie Roselya and Mr. Jack Carr should also be mentioned, while it only remains to be added that the rest of the Company did their parts extremely well. In fact, the presentation was one of the best things the Company has given us during its present visit.

This evening "The Bing Boys Are Here" is being given.

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

PINKETTES

They act with prompt efficiency as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY, 24th May, at 1 o'clock p.m.

By Order
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

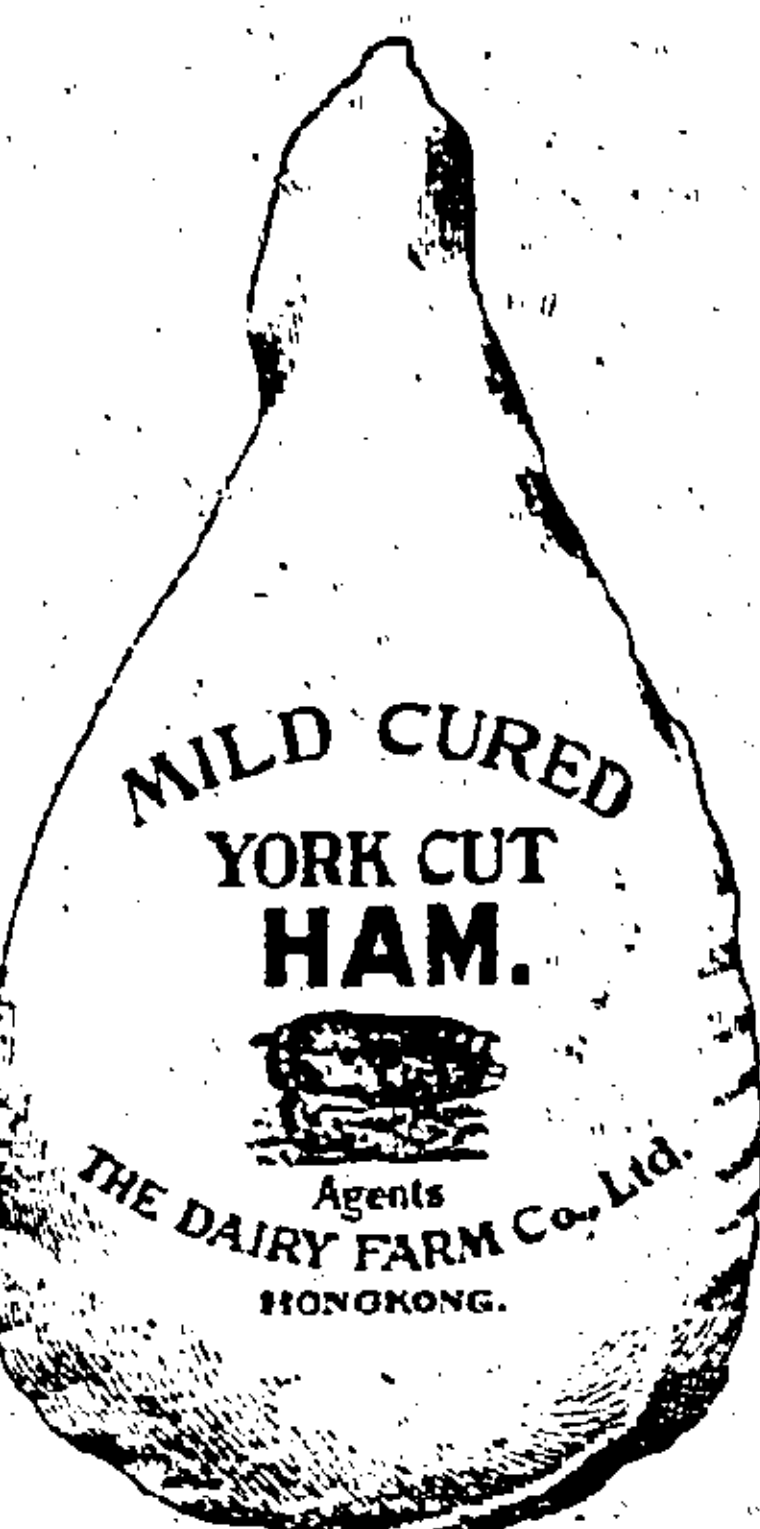
EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY, 24th May, at 1 o'clock p.m.

By Order
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY
THE
BEST
IN
THE
COLONY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on TUESDAY, 24th May, 1917, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the Chamber Room, Chartered Bank Building, 3 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Notice in writing of the names of Candidates and of their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—In view of the Whitsuntide holidays, nominations will be received up to 10 A.M. on TUESDAY, 29th instant.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA."

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 33th instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 29th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Sundry Goods

Comprising:—
Bed Sheets (Double & Single), Embroidered Bed Spreads, Turkish & Hackaback Towels, White Lace Curtains, etc., etc.

Also
A Quantity of Smart Ladies' blouses, fancy flowered dress materials, etc., etc.

And
101 Pairs Ladies' White Canvas Shoes.

(The above have only just arrived.)
On view from Saturday, the 26th inst.

Terms.—Cash on delivery. Catalogues will be issued.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

ON

MONDAY

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON ISLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Prays) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

ATHLETIC SHOES.

Made of soft White Duck with white Vulcanized Rubber Soles, light in weight and durable.

An attractive and comfortable Shoe for Tennis, Yachting, Launch parties and Seashore wear.

SHOES.
\$3.50 PER PAIR.

BOOTS.
\$4.00 PER PAIR.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
16 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 25.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

SUMMER SUITINGS.

INCLUDING

FANCY CASHMERES, WORSTEDS,
FLANNELS, SERGES, etc.

—:O:—

THESE ARE TASTEFULLY DESIGNED

IN

HIGH-CLASS QUALITIES.

—:O:—

STYLE & FIT GUARANTEED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We beg to notify the public that we shall be REMOVING OUR STORE on the 21st inst. to NO. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON. ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

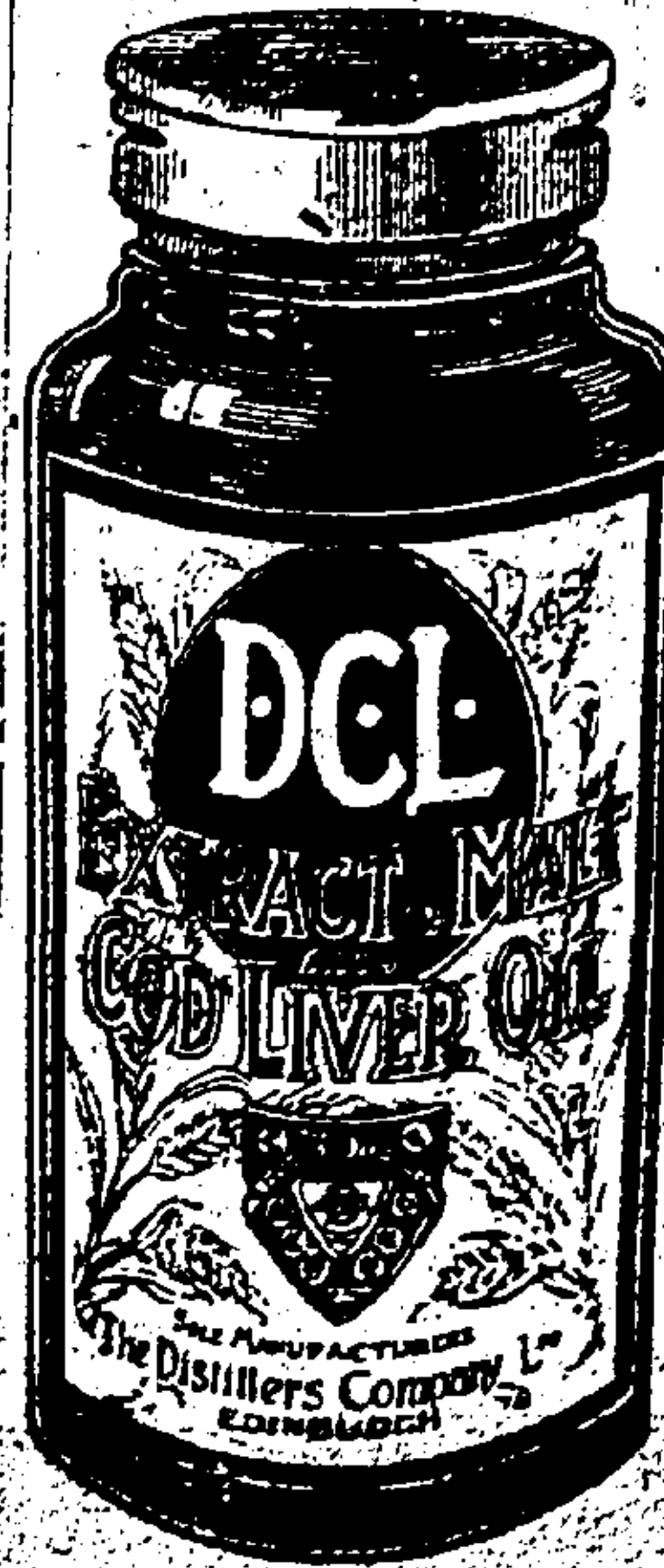
Hongkong, 15th May, 1917.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA"
s.s. "ECUADOR"
s.s. "COLOMBIA"

For dates of sailing apply
at Company's Offices.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 24th MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taishan Tons 2,008. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities
afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government.
Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf
thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head
Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. SAINAM 588 Tons, and s.s. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANFRED'S (First Floor) Opposite the Blake Plaza.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	23, May
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	23, May
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	11, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, June
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Saidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Swinyo M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J. L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Sintang	J.C.J. L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	24, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	24, May
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	26, May
Tientsin	Kweilin	B. & S.	27, May
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	27, May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Ponang M.	N. Y. K.	27, May
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	27, May
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	29, May
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	29, May
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	29, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	30, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	30, May
Kobe and Yokohama	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	30, May
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	5, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Asahi M.	N. Y. K.	5, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	6, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	7, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	9, June
Kobe	Tijilong	J.C.J. L.	11, June
Shanghai	Tijiaroom	J.C.J. L.	13, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.
"PRINSES JULIANA" 23rd June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

BEAUTIFUL WORK,
SPEED, ENDURANCE AND
SATISFACTION
are embodied in the
REMINGTON.

The work of a REMINGTON has a
character of its own—sharp and clear—
like copperplate.

There is no mistaking the work of a true
REMINGTON thoroughbred.

The REMINGTON is "the class." Look
about you, see the work of every
REMINGTON and every REMINGTON
operator you know, compare their
average with any other average and
judge for yourself.

MUSTARD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Telephone No. 1186

4, Des Voeux Road.
(First Floor).

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. 15, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

MITSUBISHI COSHI
KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHI,
DAKE, YOSHIMIZU, HOJO, KAMU,
ZUTA, SATO, KAMADA, SHINAWA,
KAMAYAMADA, BISAI, and OYABU
Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADI-
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and
CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Cod. 5, A.L.A. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACORDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

K. KATO,

Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed at
their risk into the Hazardous
and/or extra Hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, at stored at Consig-
nees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong before Bills
of lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on Wednesday, May
23rd, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after May 24th,
1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R.C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1917.

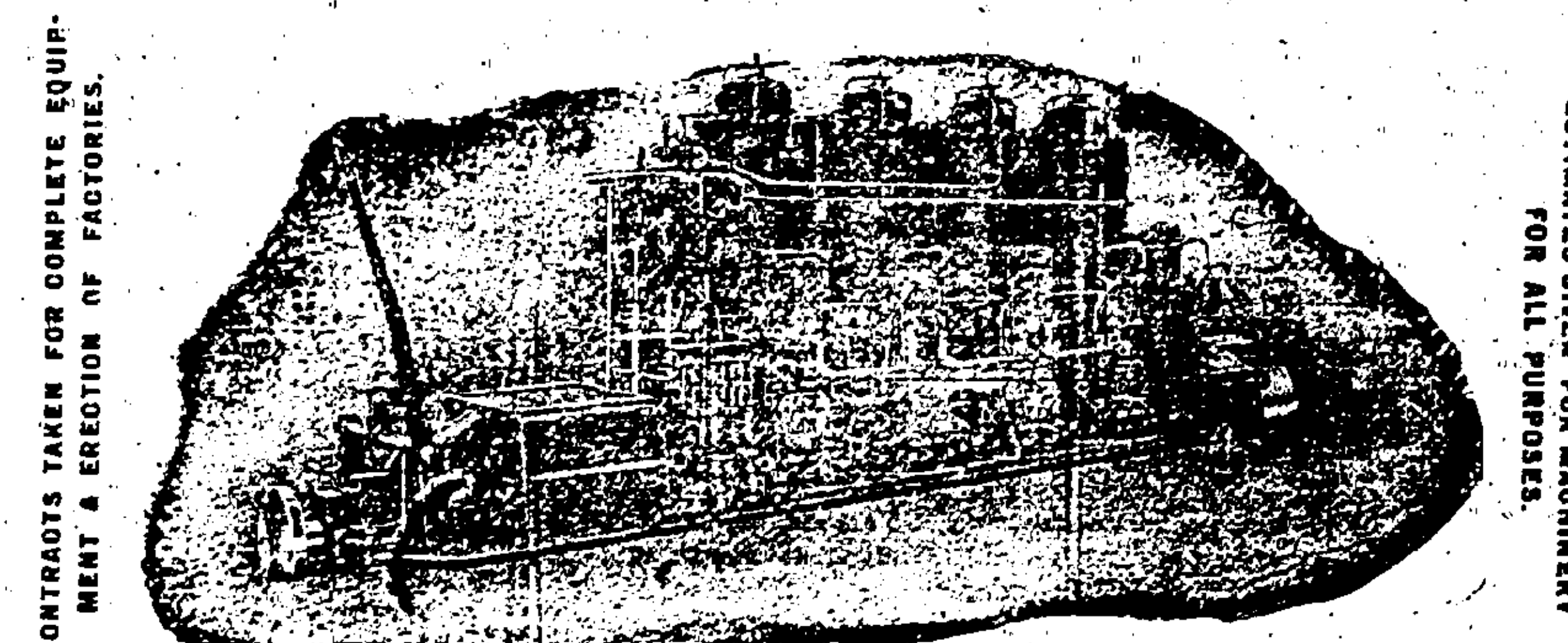
MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s
"CHINA" sailed from San Francisco
on Thursday, May 17th, and may be expected
to arrive in Hongkong on or about June
15th, 1917.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Machinery Department,

5 Duddell Street.



Sole Agents in the far East for BOLINDER'S Crude Oil Engines.
ENGINES & SPARE PARTS IN STOCK.
Most reliable and economical Engines of this Class in the Market.
Suitable for Marine, Mining, Industrial & Municipal purposes.
5 B. H. P. to 500 B. H. P.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON LINE DOCK	BREADTH AT HEAD	DEPTH AT HEAD	DEPTH AT TAIL	SPRING DOCK	SLIP
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'
TAI KOW TUN						
Compass Point Dock	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Avon Dock	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Harbour Dock	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Swan Dock	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'	10'

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 51

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Limited, Kowloon, Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, May 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. William O'Brien, while welcoming the Government's proposal, warned the Government that there would be great difficulties to overcome in the election or selection of the Convention.

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the Redmondites, O'Brienites, the Ulster Unionists, the Southern Unionists and the Sinn Feiners would all be represented on the Convention. As far as possible the delegates would be chosen by the body whom they represented, but where that was impossible—and there might be cases where it would be desirable to have Irish delegates who might not be chosen by any of the categories mentioned—other means would be taken to secure that other elements of Irish opinion were represented.

Sir Edward Carson urged that if the Convention met, the delegates should attend without set proposals. Mr. Devlin welcomed the Convention and trusted that all sections of the country would contribute towards bringing about a substantial agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George, in making his Irish statement, said there was one thing common to the failure in the attempt of an Irish settlement, namely, that the proposals emanated from a British Government Cabinet. Therefore, they had decided to invite Irishmen themselves to put forward their proposals. Hitherto, Britain had undertaken all the construction and Ireland all the criticism. Once Irishmen were confronted with the problem, they would give due weight to obstacles and difficulties. The Government proposed that Ireland should try her own hand at framing an instrument of Government. The experiment had succeeded in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and he could not help thinking that what had been accomplished there could be achieved in Ireland. The Government therefore proposed to summon immediately, on behalf of the Crown, a Convention of Irishmen in Ireland to submit to the British Government and Parliament a constitution for the Government of Ireland within the Empire. The Convention must be representative of all classes and interests of Ireland, including Sinn Feiners. It must really be representative of Irish life and activities in all their forms. It was suggested that the Chairman should be nominated by the Crown and that the terms of reference should be those contained in his letter to Mr. Redmond. The Parties who entered into the Convention would be pledged to no conclusion, but each man would be pledged to do his best as an Irishman, patriot, and a man of honour to settle the controversy. If a substantial agreement were reached as to the character and scope of the constitution to be framed for the future Government of Ireland within the Empire, the Imperial Government would accept the responsibility for taking all the necessary steps to give legislative effect thereto. He urged that the Convention should sit in secret. Invitations would be issued shortly. The Government felt that a settlement would materially help towards a successful conclusion of the war. Evidence had accumulated from many quarters, regarding the importance from a war viewpoint of getting this controversy settled. Mr. Hughes had never ceased to urge this consideration. Irishmen had a passionate love of liberty, and we wanted them ranged on the side of the Allies and not torn by conflicting emotions. We should need all our strength to win a triumph worthy of the sacrifices we had made. The Empire could not afford to have this unhealed sore that sapped her vigour. He appealed to their patriotic spirit to help in the healing (cheers).

Mr. Redmond, who followed Mr. Lloyd George, said that three successive Governments had made four unsuccessful attempts to reach a settlement, but the present proposal was entirely novel. Ireland was being asked herself to draft a constitution for her country. He was sure that every section of Irishmen would be glad to participate in the Convention. The latter must not only be free but representative of all sections—County Councils, Corporations, Trade Councils, Churches, the Teaching Profession, Irish Peers and the various political Parties.

THE STRIKE POSITION.

London, May 21.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, said that the engineers generally had resumed, but that meetings at certain places, notably at Leeds and Sheffield were being held to decide whether to resume in view of Saturday's settlement. A portion of the men at Barrow are still out.

BRITAIN AND NEUTRAL VESSELS.

Amsterdam, May 21.

The newspapers state that Great Britain is requisitioning three Dutch vessels at present in British ports, besides other neutral ships, wherein much British capital is invested, on the ground that it is impossible to protect British interests involved as long as vessels sail unmarked under a neutral flag.

GERMAN EMBITTERING NEUTRALS.

London, May 21.

The continued submarine warfare is further embittering Germany's relations with the remaining European neutrals. There is intense indignation in Sweden over the sinking of the three large food ships mentioned yesterday. The Government has protested and the newspapers are demanding stronger measures. Spain has demanded from Germany an indemnity for the Patria and that Spanish ships shall not be torpedoed without warning in the safe zone. It is announced Spain will break off commercial relations pending a reply.

Norway has enquired of Germany regarding the fate of the crews of the four torpedoed Norwegian ships and Germany has callously replied "No information."

RUSSIAN REPULSE TURKS.

London, May 21.

A wireless Russian official message states: We repelled repeated Turkish attacks to the west of Ardai and compelled the Turkish cavalry approaching a height to the south of Banch to retire.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S LOYALTY.

St. John's (N.F.) May 22.

Sir E. P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, who has returned from the Imperial Conference, has announced his intention to confer with the Opposition leader respecting measures to maintain the strength of the naval reserve and the Newfoundland regiment until the end of the war.

A MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Chinese Custom v. English Law.

A very interesting case, in which it was shown how easily English law and Chinese customs can clash, was heard before the Pasine Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Summary Court this morning.

The claim was for some \$250 made by a Chinese ship's cook against a woman, the hand of whose daughter he had requested in marriage. A Chinese verbal contract was entered into, and preparations made for the wedding feast, the prospective bridegroom expending the money for pork, candles, fortune-tellers, and fees to the bride's sister by virtue of that woman shaving the bride's face.

Mr. Aggasiz appeared for the plaintiff and defendant was represented by Mr. Johnson.

The story of the contract, which was broken two days before the marriage, was told by Mr. Aggasiz, who said the circumstances were very peculiar. Defendant entered into a contract with plaintiff for the marriage of her daughter, the wedding being fixed to take place on April 12, 1917, in consideration of the plaintiff paying her certain sums of money. If his Lordship would look at the writ, he would see that plaintiff had paid the bride's mother sums of \$100 and \$110 which could only be described as bargain money paid in consideration of this marriage. The other money was expended on various things by the plaintiff.

His Lordship:—This includes the amount paid for the shaving of the bride's face?—Yes.

Mr. Aggasiz said that two days before the marriage should have taken place, the contract was broken. Defendant refused to carry it out, saying that she was under the impression that her daughter was not to be a *Kit Fat* but a concubine. The facts were that Ip Fook had natural parents, like most people, but at the age of four he was adopted by a childless uncle who wished that plaintiff should represent his family. The childless uncle died about nine years ago and left plaintiff his property. While his uncle was alive, plaintiff had previously married, and by this wife he had a daughter of five years of age. The uncle, before he died, expressed the wish that plaintiff should marry again and found a line to represent him. Plaintiff had only just returned from a voyage to England, and as soon as he put foot in the Colony he saw about finding himself another wife. His (Mr. Aggasiz) case would be that all these facts were disclosed to the defendant before any contract was entered into. She well knew the circumstances of the case; nothing was concealed from her. If these facts had not been disclosed, there was not sufficient ground for defendant not to carry out the contract. But his client neither had the wife nor had the money he had laid out been returned to him. The contract might be illegal, but he was entitled to the money back. He thought his Lordship might say that it was a marriage brokerage.

His Lordship:—So far, I do not think that the contract was illegal.

Mr. Johnson:—My first objection is that the case should either be judged by English law or Chinese custom. Anyhow, the whole thing according to English law is grossly immoral. My friend is asking nothing more nor less than that an English Court shall sanction bigamy.

His Lordship:—Nonsense. If what you say is good, then every respectable Chinese in the Colony should be in the dock on a charge of bigamy.

Mr. Johnson said the matter went into an enormous question. His argument was that in English law this contract was nothing more nor less than marriage brokerage. If an Englishman came into Court under the same circumstances, what would be done with him?

His Lordship:—That is altogether different. Take the French.

A French young lady has a dot with which her parents buy her a husband. I think such a case would be legal in an English Court.

COMPANY REPORT.

The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company is as follows:—
The Directors have pleasure to submit to shareholders their report, with a statement of accounts, for the year ended 30th April, 1917.

Accounts.
The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, amounted to \$117,699.25 as against \$88,942.58 the previous year.

The amount at credit of Profit and Loss account, (after paying for repairs, allowing for Directors' and Auditor's fees, placing \$1300.00 to credit of Accident Fund and contributing \$1,000 to War Charities), including \$2,615.95 brought forward, is \$105,985.79 which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To Pay a dividend of \$1.80 per share from working profits	\$ 72,000.00
To Pay a bonus of 30 cents per share from Interest Account	12,000.00
To write off Ice House Street Pier	5,000.00
To write off boats	10,000.00
To carry forward	6,985.79
	\$105,985.79

Directors.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. C. S. Gabbay have joined the board in place of Hon. Mr. David Landale and Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, resigned. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C. M. G., retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.
The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland, who offers himself for re-election.

JAPANESE CONSUL'S DEATH.

Demise of Mr. S. Takahashi.

We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Takahashi, the Acting Consul General for Japan in Hongkong, at the age of 43 years. The deceased, who has not been long resident in the Colony, had been unwell of late, but his death, which occurred yesterday morning, was rather unexpected.

Last evening a private funeral service took place at the residence of the deceased, being attended by all the leading members of the Japanese community. There were very many floral tokens sent by sympathisers, and the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald took part in the service. We understand that the body has been sent to the mortuary at the Colonial cemetery, pending the receipt of instructions from Tokyo. Probably a public funeral will take place later.

Mr. Johnson said that in the first place the contract was illegal. Was his Lordship going to hold that an English Court can uphold a polygamous marriage?

His Lordship:—English law to a certain extent is governed by Chinese law. When parties to the contract agree to a Chinese contract, as they did in this case, then the law is Chinese law, though, of course not the law of England.

Mr. Johnson said that in English law a man could not buy a wife because it was not a legal contract. It was marriage brokerage.

His Lordship:—I am not going to make this Court ridiculous. It is foolish to say that Chinese customs are illegal.

Mr. Aggasiz said that the things defendant had offered to give them back were now useless.

His Lordship:—Are you not going to try and get another girl?

Mr. Aggasiz:—Probably we are, I should rather think we are, but the next girl will not care for second-hand goods.

The case was adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—My attention is drawn to the letter of "Observer" under this heading.

In my opinion, Smith was an essay winner on points, having done most of the leading, and I understand that both the referees checked the points of the fight independently, and agreed upon the result in favour of Smith.

In the Richards-Brannigan fight there was holding by both men, but not more so than is often the case. Brannigan complained to the Referee early in the fight of Richards holding, and I heard the Referee repeatedly caution both men as he broke them apart. As the holding did not affect the result of the fight the Referee did all that was necessary.

In the Ahearn-Royal bout I think Royal might well have stepped back while Ahearn entered the ring, and this Royal did at once when requested by the Referee. If unable or unwilling to enter the ring, Ahearn would, no doubt, have been counted out, but, seeing that he was outside the ropes by a mere slip, was fresh and ready to enter the ring, and was only kept back by Royal slapping at him over the ropes, the situation was amusing and peculiar.

In such circumstances the Referee had full power to act as he thought fit, and I think his action in allowing the fight to proceed quietly with good feeling and without serious interruption was the very best that could have been taken by Mr. Bailey in the circumstances.

When fouls are not damaging, cautions only are necessary, and allowance must be made for boxers who are doing their best to win and are fighting with most honest intentions, as was the case in all these bouts. It is easy to criticise from outside but difficult, when boxing hard, to avoid some holding and other faults. No competent Referee would disqualify a man, especially an amateur, for any thing which occurred at these bouts, and, in my opinion, the Referee carried out his duties with considerate tact, self-control and ability, not a serious hitch taking place during all the bouts.

It is irritating to have a Referee correcting faults which have little or no bearing upon the result of the fight. The boxers also, every one of them, deserve the greatest credit for their excellent display, given with such hearty good feeling.

The mistake in time-keeping in the Scott-Craig fight is regrettable, but we are all, even time-keepers, liable to err, and, seeing that this incident was also ably dealt with by the Referee and eventually led to even better feelings between the boxers and with our American friends, I think, "Observer's" criticism is unduly severe. The time was given to me as 14 secs and not 34 secs, as stated by "Observer." I consider the whole show excellent, well-managed, well-fought, and a great credit both to the officials and to the contestants, and especially to the Americans, both inside and outside the ring, whose boxers did splendidly, considering their short training, and showed such a thorough sporting spirit.

Yours, etc.,
ANOTHER OBSERVER.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

Sir,—The sum of \$6,500 has already been subscribed to the above fund, which has for its object the purchase of an aeroplane to be a gift from the community of Hongkong to the Home Government. Before this aeroplane can be purchased, however, a further sum of \$8,000 must be obtained and in view of the wealthy condition of the Colony it should not be difficult for this amount to be raised.

A well-known local Englishman has intimated that provided the balance of \$8,000 be raised by the first week in July he will then contribute the entire cost of an additional aeroplane. Such a

LAWN TENNIS.

Professional Pairs Final.

There was some very interesting tennis seen last evening at the cricket ground, when the final of the Professional Pairs was played. S. E. Green and S. H. Dodwell opposing H. A. Nisbet and A. G. M. Fletcher. There was quite a good crowd present. The commencement of play saw Nisbet and his partner unable to settle down to anything like good form, with the result that Green and Dodwell went away and won the first set by six games to love. It was in the second set where matters improved, and some very fine doubles play was seen, the score mounting up to no less than 9/7, before it went to Green and Dodwell. The third set fell to Nisbet and Fletcher, the score being 6/3, and the fourth set, which proved to be the last, was won by Green and Dodwell by six games to love. Though this last score would seem to show one-sided play, matters were not nearly so uneven, and the tennis was at times quite exciting.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet contest the final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap with the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt and Mrs. Armstrong.

MADRAS AND THE WAR.

Economic Effects.

Madras, 17th April:—The Government of Madras has issued a Press communique on the economic effects of the war on Madras in connection with the question asked in the Legislative Council at the meeting held on 6th February. The information is based on the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared from the port of Madras for each quarter since July, 1913, and the total value of the exports and imports of foreign trade which passed through the ports of this Presidency during the same period. There has, of course, been a great decline in the amount of tonnage available in Madras due to the requisitioning of vessels for the transport of men and stores at the beginning of the war. The cessation of trade with enemy countries caused a reduction in the volume of trade and afterwards difficulties in regard to tonnage, and the reduced power of consumption in France and Belgium affected certain branches of trade considerably. On the other hand the demand for articles for war purposes has produced a marked increase in exports, which in 1915 were little less than, and in 1916 actually exceeded those of 1914. The total value of the foreign trade of the Presidency, which fell from Rs. 4,057 lakhs in the year preceding the war to Rs. 3,784 and Rs. 3,428 lakhs in 1914 and 1915; rose to Rs. 3,981 lakhs in 1916, showing but a comparatively small falling off. The figures for 1916 do not include Rs. 9,690 lakhs, the value of hides shipped on behalf of the British Government. Statistics are appended to the communique to show the variation for each quarter since July, 1913, in the most important articles of commerce affected by the war.

public-spirited and generous offer should be taken up in the manner in which it is made, and I therefore appeal to all members of the community to assist in complying with the condition which has been stipulated. I would point out that if 80 persons will contribute \$100 each, the gift of two aeroplanes will become assured and I shall welcome promises from intending subscribers of such an amount, but at the same time all smaller sums will be heartily welcomed and will be acknowledged in the local press.

Yours, etc.,
J. J. BRYAN,
Hon. Corresponding Secretary to the Overseas Club.
Hongkong, May 23, 1917.

JAPAN'S FEMALE EDUCATION.

Necessary for Marriage.

One Mr. Yonakichi Shirata writes a trenchant article in the May Taigo about the defects of Japanese female education as it is to-day. The writer points out no less than seventeen defects of the present system. A translation follows:

(1) The present education for girls is book education, having little or no connection with living problems of the world. Graduates of Girls Schools entering life are found deplorably inefficient. This is often complained of and there is cause for it.

(2) The present education is lacking in positive, constructive training such as is calculated to inspire the girls with a spirit of independence and initiative action. It merely teaches them to do exactly what others are doing. It is a policy of aping.

(3) The Japanese do not know the value of being practical. This is a national fault. It is a great pity that education should be so negligent of productive business.

(4) A spiritual discipline requisite to the training of the soul and cultivation of religious faith is absolutely non-existent in the present education. All is cold formality and unification of character.

Try to Produce "Made Men."
(5) It is a wrong educational policy to produce complete men, that is, education should aspire to produce such men as are capable of being moulded into various characters according to the needs of society instead of trying to turn out "made men." In the education of girls this is particularly true.

(6) Blind conformity to laws and rules without regard to the difference of customs of various localities, of students' characters, of home conditions, etc., is also one of the big errors of the present female education.

(7) Too much stress is laid on the cultivation of altruism and false effusions. The fostering of strong will power is utterly neglected.

(8) The education of girls is characterised by such flippancy and superficiality that students are subject to temptations of vanity and of a frivolous nature.

(9) Whereas home is the best training place for girls, the girls' schools impose so many irksome and useless tasks on the students that they have no time or energy to learn anything from useful experiences at home.

Seek Diploma Only for Marriage.
(10) Girl students of to-day take no interest in exercise; they show no zeal for their studies. All they want is the diploma which they consider as a necessary article for marriage.

(11) Both students and teachers are under the gross delusion that education for girls is less important than for boys.

(12) Consequently teachers working in girls' schools are of lower calibre than those for boys, in intellect and character.

(13) It is particularly deplorable that the principals of girls' schools are generally superannuated ex-officials who are fit for no active job. This is one of the fundamental causes of the sorry condition of our female education.

(14) Male teachers in girls' schools are effeminate and weak, having no formative moral influence on the students, while women teachers are prone to sympathy and cold-heartedness in their attitude towards the students.

(15) The principal fault of women teachers is the total absence of the sense of responsibility in their duties. Except in those matters which must needs require the tuition of women teachers, male teachers should be employed in all girls' schools.

(16) Unconstitutional sentiments prevail in the atmosphere of present girls' schools. This is a serious obstacle to the development of sound political ideas on the part of the coming generation.

(17) The school authorities should be liberal enough not to ignore the opinions of the parents of students and of the general public as well concerning their education.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Export of Japanese Rice.
It is estimated that the contracts signed in Kobe for the export of Japanese cleaned rice since the new rice made its appearance amount to about 40,000 tons for Britain and to about 10,000 tons for Russia, the principal exporters being Messrs. Suzuki & Co. and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. In addition, Messrs. Hunter & Co. have recently contracted for the sale of 1,500 tons of cleaned rice to the Italian Government. With regard to the export to Britain, it is said that the contract prices were in the neighbourhood of 25s. per ton, or about £1.19 per ton. From considerations of the import tariff France has hitherto bought unpolished rice from this country, but she now demands cleaned rice. There are larger orders from both Europe and America than last year, but the export trade is greatly interfered with by the scarcity of tonnage.

Chinese Cotton.
The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. Spence & Co. for May 17 states:—The market during the past week has been somewhat quiet in so far as the volume of trading is concerned and fluctuations, though within a narrow range, showed a considerably strong undertone, mostly due to firm markets both up country and in Hankow where it is reported that Japanese merchants are buying. Prices on the whole remain the same as last week, offerings being restricted owing to poor arrivals. The weather has been favourable during the past week and general rain has fallen, followed by clear weather, enabling the farmers to make a good start with planting operations. Speaking generally there seems a good prospect of cultivation being carried on on a larger scale than the past season, as present prices will no doubt prove an incentive to planting cotton in preference to other commodities, and the outlook and size of this season's crop will no doubt be watched with more than ordinary interest by the markets both here and in Japan. Tone of Market—Firm.

Mining in China.
China has set on foot plans to revolutionize her mining industry, and will use the United States as her model, according to Chen Cho, Mine Commissioner of China, who is stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel, reports the *New York Times* of April 11, and continues:—He has just arrived from China to make an inspection of the mines and mining appliances of this country. Commissioner Chen Cho, with the aid of the Bureau of Mines at Washington, will make an exhaustive study of the latest mining machinery and safety appliances. His country is planning to spend vast sums of money in the United States for machinery, he says, and had it not been for the war, most of this money would have gone to Germany, as Germany had already made big outlays toward the control of the mining industry of China. Chen Cho, with his secretary, Chen Yang, after a few weeks in the East, will inspect the principal mines in this country on his way to the Pacific Coast. The amount of money that China will spend here and the extent to which she will Americanize her mines will depend to a great extent on her Commissioner's report.

Potash From Cement Mill Dust.
Success, says *Engineering*, has attended the effort on a commercial scale, made in the United States, to recover potash from cement mill dust and the operations have profited on the whole by the improved methods introduced at the same time. There are five kilns, two small and three large ones, and the dust "treaters" are in four separate units. The hot gas and dust from the kilns are sucked through steel tubes, while the axial wires form the electrodes for the precipitation. The four treaters are erected in a special house, practically a steel building. The steel and tubes being earthed. There are altogether 800 tubes, 15½ ft. high, 1½ ft. diameter, bolted below and above the steel plates; the axial wires, loaded below, are suspended from wooden frames; the insulators consist of Egyptian marble, the only material which has answered. The

heat insulation is by asbestos. Motor generators and disc rectifiers send currents at 70,000 volts to the wires. The dust settles both on the tube walls and on the wire; both are shaken by means of hammers. The very fine dust collected, about 20 tons per day, contains up to 10 per cent. of K₂O as sulphate, and is sold as fertiliser. The first unit has been working since June, the others since July, 1916.

China's New Railways.
With the return to China of Mr. William F. Carey, president of the Siam-Carey Railway Canal Company, work will soon begin on the American railway projects in China. Mr. Carey had been home to complete financial arrangements for carrying out the construction of the railway programme contracted for with the Chinese Government. As a result of Mr. Carey's visit to America, satisfactory arrangements were made for an immediate commencement of construction work, and it is expected that within three months actual operations will begin. On May 17, 1916, the Siam-Carey Co. signed a contract with the Chinese Government for the building of railways in China, and on September 29 a detailed agreement was entered into. The Chinese Government awarded the company 1,100 miles of railways to construct, the routes to be decided after survey. For some time various surveying parties, headed by expert railway engineers, have been making a reconnaissance of a route from Chuchow on the Hankow-Canton line, at the junction with the Pinghsing Cuihary road, to Peking, to Kweilin (the capital of Kwangsi Province) and thence to the sea at Chichow (or as it is sometimes called Yanchow). Other parties have also been making a reconnaissance of another line from Chuchow, on the Tachai River in Honan Province, due west to Yanchow, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, and thence south-west to Nanyang and Siangyang, on the Han River in Hupeh Province, thence up the Han River valley into Shensi Province to the city of Hanchow, close to the Szechuan border. Other parties have also reconnoitred the country from Siangyang eastwards to the Peking-Hankow Railway, with the object, if possible, of effecting a direct connection from Siangyang to the railway and thus providing a shorter route to shipping from the Yangtze river and Hankow. No decision has yet been come to by the contractors as to the routes to be adopted, the surveyors' reports not yet having been completed. It is expected that the operations will first be undertaken on the railway destined to traverse the Han River valley, as evidence so far available indicates that this line will probably penetrate into the rich and isolated province of Szechuan. The British and Chinese corporation, which holds the contract for the Peking-Sinyang railway, has, according to its agreement, the right to build any extension from Sinyang. Arrangements will therefore have to be made with the British organisation before a line can be built westwards from Sinyang. Should it be impossible to effect an arrangement with the British, the American company will then seek another connection with the Peking-Hankow Railway if it is decided not to continue with the line from Yanchow to Siangyang. For the purpose of quick connection with Szechuan this section of the proposed line is not advantageous, though it will itself serve a rich agricultural region, and consequently steps will be taken to look over a feasible route from Siangyang towards Hankow. As this line tends to become one of the most important in China, if a passage between the head waters of the Han River and the head waters of the Kiangkiang in Szechuan province can be made, it is possible that construction work will be first undertaken to connect the Peking-Hankow with Siangyang, and how that Mr. Carey has returned action can soon be looked for.—*China Press*.

British Dye-Making Industry.
Referring to the opinion held by some at the outbreak of war that without a supply of foreign colours many British industries would speedily collapse, the chairman of the Bradford Dye Association, Ltd., at the annual meeting said: After two and a half years of war, so far from our industries having collapsed, they are in a more flourishing condition than in any previous period of our history; but great as has been the progress in the manufacture of aniline colours in this country, and creditable though it is to those engaged in such manufacture, it might unquestionably have been greater, in spite of the prior claim on many materials for the manufacture of explosives, had the course been followed which the accredited representatives of practically all the colour users in the United Kingdom and Ireland have insisted and persistently urged upon the colour-making consolidation of all their interests in one company, thus preventing overlapping and waste of effort. Instead of this, we have seen three such companies employing on the same problems their cleverest chemists, whose activities by a co-operative arrangement would have been spread over a wider field of research. The result is that at the present time two of the concerns are wasting money in rival advertisements announcing their success in the manufacture of certain colours which were generally supposed to present the greatest difficulties. At the same time we learn that a private company in Carlisle, whose only interest in and knowledge of dyes before the war was that of users, seeing its business faced with ruin by its inability to obtain the Continental dyes in the use of which it had specialised, determined to make such dyes for itself, and it has entirely succeeded; not only so, but in one colour of vital importance it has improved upon the best foreign make. These facts surely are a proof that there are no insuperable difficulties in covering the whole field of colour production. With an unprecedented output of dyed goods, we cannot to-day in one sense be said to be suffering from a lack of dyes. With the exception of America, Great Britain is at the moment the only serious producer of dyed textiles for export, and the abounding prosperity of the American people enables them to consume practically the whole of their production. It follows, therefore, that neutral markets are bound to take the limited range of colours we can offer, greatly to our temporary advantage and profit, as it requires no expert knowledge to appreciate the fact that our gain is great by having to handle, say, 50 shades as compared with six or eight times that number. But immediately the war is over we must be in a position to offer the widest range of colours; otherwise our position will become most serious by placing a great volume of our export trade in jeopardy.

Indian War Loan.
Up to March 31 subscriptions to the Indian War Loan totalled Rs. 6, 78, 34, 100. Of this amount Rs. 2, 95, 48, 300 (exclusive of Rs. 1, 37, 350 subscribed through the Post Office) stood to the credit of Bombay Bengal coming next with Rs. 2, 36, 08, 100. A firm that has local representation, Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., for themselves and associated companies applied for no less than one hundred and eleven lakhs. It is interesting to note that, while the Home Government refused to assent to a proposal that the premium bond system should be adopted to attract small subscriptions to war loans, the Indian Government has actually sanctioned a war loan lottery. As this lottery is being freely advertised in Singapore papers it may be assumed that, at all events for the time being, the law against lotteries is in abeyance in the Straits Settlements.

Oriental Cotton Spinning Co.
An extraordinary general meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai last week. The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—The object of this meeting is to confirm, if thought fit, the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held at these offices on May 1, 1917. The resolutions in question are the following:—(1) That it is desirable to reconstitute the company, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Edward Anderson Mackay, C.A., of 3b Peking Road, Shanghai, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up. (2) That the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new company to be named The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privacy and approval of the directors of this company. (3) That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this company and its liquidator of the one part and The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., of the other part, be and the same is hereby authorised, pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance (Hongkong) 1911 to enter into an agreement with such new company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient. These extraordinary resolutions were proposed by Mr. E. E. Arnold and seconded by Mr. W. S. Davidson. On being put to the meeting the resolutions were confirmed and the meeting terminated.

Enemy Trading Act in Japan.
Osaka, May 11.—Mr. Oka, Chief of the Bureau of Commerce, spoke to the Chamber of Commerce here to-day and elucidated the Enemy Trading Act recently promulgated in Japan. He announced that the Japanese Government is compelling a Black List which will be issued after consultation with the British Government.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION



on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks n.	\$7.75
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons n.	\$350
North Chinas n.	£1.100
Unions n.	\$370
Yangtzes n. ex 73	\$217
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires n.	\$146
H. K. Fires n.	\$325
SHIPPING.	
Douglases n.	\$8114
Steamboats n.	\$17,50
Indos (Del.) n.	\$1074
Indos (Pref.) n.	\$40
Shells n.	109-1
Ferries n.	\$30
REFINERIES.	
Sugars n.	\$107
Malabons n.	\$303
MINING.	
Kailans n. & sa.	32-6
Langkats n.	£1.17
Raub n.	\$2.65
Tronohs n.	\$276
Urals n.	\$37-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves n.	\$79
Kowloon Docks n.	\$1224
Shai Docks n.	£1.94
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals n.	\$39
H. K. Hotels n.	\$100
Land Invest. n.	\$974
Hipheys Est. n.	\$6.40
K'loon Lands n.	\$33
Shai Lands n.	£1.80
West Points n.	\$75
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos n.	£1.15
Kung Yiks n.	£1.14
Shai Cottons n. & sa.	£1.121
Yangtzepeos n.	£1.80
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos n.	\$7.40
China Light & P. n.	\$4.50
Providents n.	\$8
Dairy Farms n.	\$23
Green Islands n.	\$7.80
H. K. Electric n.	\$49
H. K. Ice Co. n.	\$151
Ropes n.	\$384
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level n.	\$6.60
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$8.80
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$2
U. Waterboats n.	\$16
Watsons n.	\$6.75
Wm. Powells n.	\$6.50
Morning Posts n.	\$29

Corrected to noon Wednesday May 23, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/4 1/2
30 d/s Demand	2/4 1/2
60 d/s Demand	2/4 1/2
4 m/s Demand	2/4 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	101 1/2
T/T Japan	110 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	56 1/2
T/T Java	137 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	324
Demand, Paris	324 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s L/C	2/5 7/16
4 m/s D/P	2/5 9/16
6 m/s L/C	2/5 11/16
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 11/16
30 d/s San Francisco	58
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	336
6 m/s France	341
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	16 1/2
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	113 1/2
Demand, Singapore	101 1/2
On Haiphong	37 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	37 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	64 1/2
Sovereign	830 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	37 1/2

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces	6 1/4 % dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (Paid up) — France 45,000,000

President — André Berthelot

General Manager — A. J. Ferret.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2332

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

100 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.
------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

NIGHT CARS.

6.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

100 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.
------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement with the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc. Goods deposited on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTS, EXECUTION OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, etc. Undertaken and Executed. (Rates and Particulars on application) To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers

MARTIN'S APOLATEL PILLS.

A French Remedy for all ailments of the Digestive System. It is the only medicine that can be taken at any time and in any quantity without causing any harm. It is the only medicine that can be taken at any time and in any quantity without causing any harm.

MARTIN'S APOLATEL PILLS.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best.

AI EXANDRA CAFE.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital — \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 21-1/2

Silver — \$15,000,000

Silver — \$18,500,000

Proprietors' Liability of \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: S. R. D. Wells, Esq., Chairman.

